

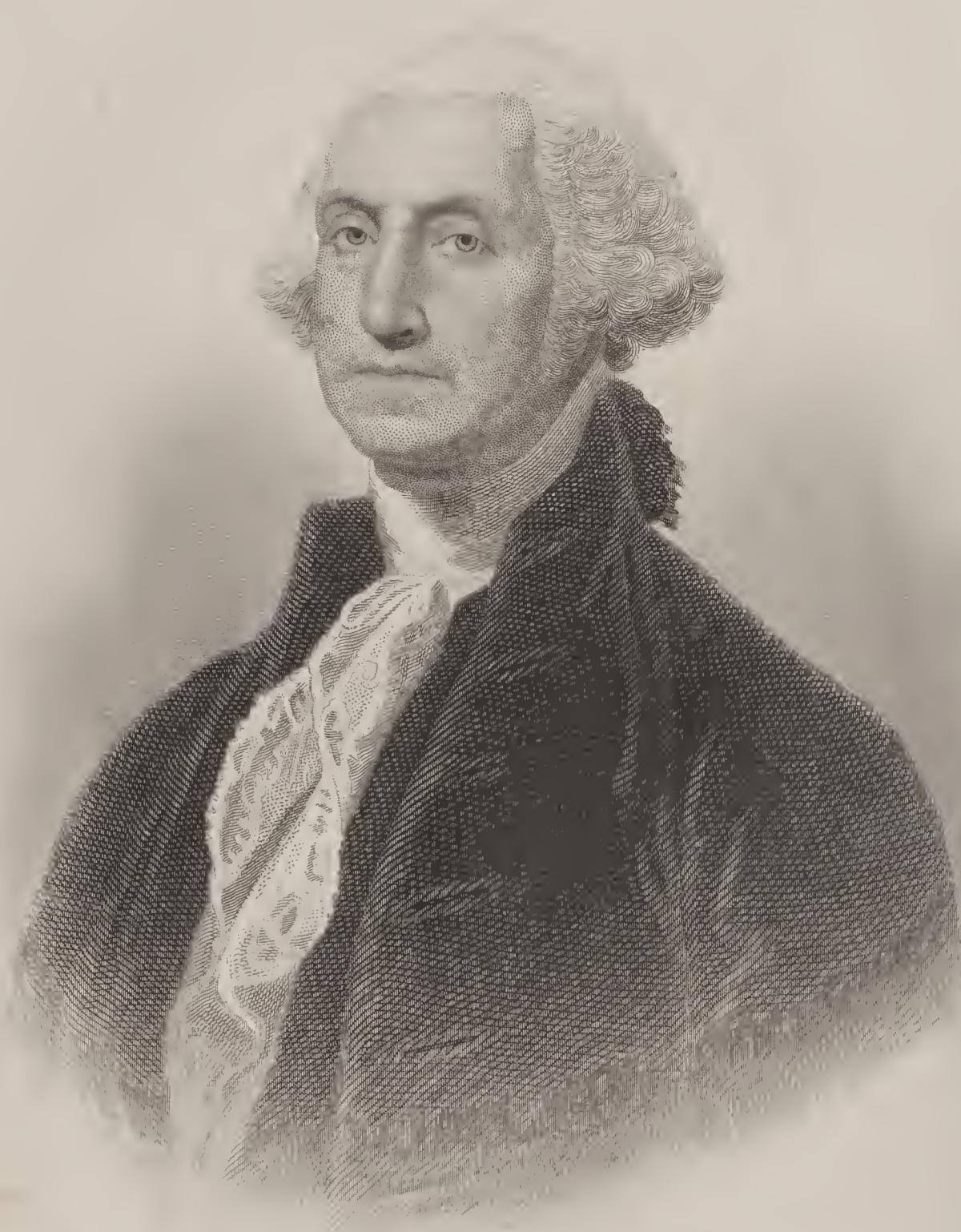
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George Washington

HAND BOOK

CONTAINING THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND AMENDMENTS,

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ORIGINAL ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS,

THE

POPULATION OF ALL COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1870,

AND THE

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

NORWICH, CONN.:

THE HENRY BILL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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APPENDIX.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Framed during the year 1787, by a convention of delegates, who met at Philadelphia, from the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. I.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. II.—1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative: and, until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

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5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker, and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. III.—1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years: and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath, or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECT. IV.—1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECT. V.—1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any

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speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuation in office.

SECT. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. VIII.—The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land or water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

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15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

SECT. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex-post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration, herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. X.—1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2 Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may

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direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president: and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes: which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president, neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath, or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECT. II.—1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint

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ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. III.—He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. IV.—The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECT. I.—The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may, by law, have directed.

SECT. III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. I.—Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

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SECT. II.—1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person, charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having the jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person, held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law, or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. III.—1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property, belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECT. IV.—The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress: Provided, that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrages in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support this constitution; and no religious test shall ever be required, as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

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ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution, between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

The Constitution, although formed in 1787, was not adopted until 1788, and did not commence its operations until 1789. The number of delegates chosen to this convention was sixty-five, of whom ten did not attend, and sixteen refused to sign the Constitution. The following thirty-nine signed the Constitution:—

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gelman.

Massachusetts.—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut.—William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York.—Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.—William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.—George Read, Gunning Bedford, jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

Maryland.—James M^cHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.

Virginia.—John Blair, James Madison, jr.

North Carolina.—William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina.—John Rutledge, Charles C. Pinkney, Charles Pinkney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia.—William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President*

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the United States, ratified according to the Provisions of the Fifth Article of the foregoing Constitution.

ART. I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the rights of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II.—A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ART. III.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for

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the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX.—The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII.—The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot, for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as president, and, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the lists, the senate shall choose the vice-president—a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.—SEC. 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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ARTICLE XIV.—SEC. 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3.—No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4.—The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5.—The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV. — SECT. 1. — The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. — Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

JULY 4th, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States in Congress Assembled

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accord-

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

ingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise—the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws—giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

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He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

Adams, John	Hancock, John	Lynch, Thomas, Jr.	Rutledge, Edward
Adams, Samuel	Harrison, Benjamin	M'Kean, Thomas	Sherman, Roger
Bartlett, Josiah	Hart, John	Middleton, Arthur	Smith, James
Braxton, Carter	Heyward, Thos., Jr.	Morris, Lewis	Stockton, Richard
Carroll, Charles, of	Hewes, Joseph	Morris, Robert	Stone, Thomas
Carrollton	Hooper, William	Morton, John	Taylor, George
Chase, Samuel	Hopkins, Stephen	Nelson, Thomas, Jr.	Thornton, Matthew
Clark, Abraham	Hopkinson, Francis	Paca, William	Walton, George
Clymer, George	Huntington, Samuel	Paine, Robert Treat	Whipple, William
Ellery, William	Jefferson, Thomas	Penn, John	Williams, William
Floyd, William	Lee, Francis Light-	Read, George	Wilson, James
Franklin, Benjamin	foot	Rodney, Cæsar	Witherspoon, John
Gerry, Elbridge	Lee, Richard Henry	Ross, George	Wolcott, Oliver
Gwinnett, Button	Lewis, Francis	Rush, Benj., M.D.	Wythe, George
Hall, Lyman	Livingston, Philip		

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

THE ORIGINAL

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

We, the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our names, send greeting.

WHEREAS, the delegates of the United States of America in congress assembled, did, on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and in the second year of the independence of America, agree to certain articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in the words following, viz.:

Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

ARTICLE I.—The style of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

ART. II.—Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in congress assembled.

ART. III.—The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare; binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ART. IV.—The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also, that no imposition, duties, or restriction shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the government or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

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ART. V.—For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, in every year; with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States, in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to, and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. VI.—No state, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty with any king, prince, or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in congress assembled, with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in congress assembled, for the defence of such state or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of fieldpieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled; unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ART. VII.—When land forces are raised by any state for the common defence,

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all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct; and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.*

ART. VIII.—All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ART. IX.—The United States in congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made, whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas—and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more states, concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority, or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another, shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question, but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among

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the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned ; provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "*well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection, or hope of reward ;*" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil, claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants, are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "a Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state ; and to appoint such other committee and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of President more than one year in any term of three years ; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or remitted—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state ; which requisitions shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm, and equip them in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States ; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled : but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

The United States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant

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letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same : nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months ; and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy ; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate ; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ART. X.—The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with ; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine states in the congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

ART. XI.—Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union ; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ART. XII.—All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof, the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ART. XIII.—Every state shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual ; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to by a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union ; KNOW YE, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained : and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which, by the said confederation, are submitted to them ; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in congress. Done at Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, the ninth day of July, in the year of

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our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT, JOHN WENTWORTH, Jun., August 8, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

JOHN HANCOCK, ELBRIDGE GERRY, JAMES LOVELL,
SAMUEL ADAMS, FRANCIS DANA, SAMUEL HOLTEN.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

WILLIAM ELLERY, HENRY MARCHANT, JOHN COLLINS.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN, OLIVER WOLCOTT, ANDREW ADAMS,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, TITUS HOSMER.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.

JAS. DUANE, FRA. LEWIS, WM. DUER, GOUV. MORRIS

On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey.

JNO. WITHERSPOON, November 26, 1778, NATH. SCUDDER, do.

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS, JONA. BAYARD SMITH, JOS. REED, 22d July, 1778,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU, WILLIAM CLINGAN.

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.

THOS. M'KEAN, Feb. 13, 1779, NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.
JOHN DICKINSON, May 5, 1779.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781, DANIEL CARROLL, do.

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, THOS. ADAMS, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.
JOHN BANISTER, JNO. HARVIE.

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN PENN, July 21, 1778. CORNS. HARNETT, JNO. WILLIAMS.

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.

HENRY LAURENS, JNO. MATTHEWS, THOS. HEYWARD, Jun.,
WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, RICHARD HUTSON.

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.

JNO. WALTON, 24th July, 1778. EDWD. TELFAIR,
EDW. LANGWORTHY.

[*Note.*—From the circumstance of delegates from the same state having signed the Articles of Confederation at different times, as appears by the dates, it is probable they affixed their names as they happened to be present in congress, after they had been authorized by their constituents.]

THE
FAREWELL ADDRESS
OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.—

The period for a new election of a citizen, to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made. I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest—no deficiency of grateful respect, for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiments of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motive to diffidence of myself: and, every day, the

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increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected.

Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here perhaps I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motives to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion. Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

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For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common danger, sufferings, and success. But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South*, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as ONE NATION. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parties combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear you to the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the *union* as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

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In contemplating the causes that may disturb our union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *geographical* discriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interest and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourself too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen in the negotiation by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interest in regard to the *Mississippi*; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts, can be an adequate substitute: they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former, for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government. But, the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, —to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests. However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp to themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very energies which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance

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irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the law, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind.—It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it. It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of a popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exer-

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cise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of public weal against invasions by others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern, some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.—In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice; and let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle. 'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.—In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace; but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulations of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant, that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper object (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public emergencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all: religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the

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magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment at least is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity, or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So likewise a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to the concession to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions,—by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.—Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial: else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it.—Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests. The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little POLITICAL connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

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Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice? 'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to extend them. Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time varied, as experience or circumstances shall dictate: constantly keeping in view, that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations: but, if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, and guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated. How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of

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that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempt to deter or divert me from it. After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The consideration which respects the right to hold the conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all. The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose upon every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations. The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest. Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual care, labors, and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON

POPULATION OF ALL COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES,

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1870.

ALABAMA.

Autauga.....	11,623
Baker.....	6,194
Baldwin.....	6,004
Barbour.....	29,309
Benton.....	
Bibb.....	7,469
Blount.....	9,945
Bullock.....	24,474
Butler.....	14,981
Calhoun.....	13,980
Cataco.....	
Chambers.....	17,562
Cherokee.....	11,132
Choctaw.....	12,676
Clarke.....	14,663
Clay.....	9,550
Cleburne.....	8,017
Coffee.....	6,171
Colbert.....	12,537
Conecuh.....	9,574
Coosa.....	11,945
Covington.....	4,868
Crenshaw.....	11,156
Dale.....	11,325
Dallas.....	40,705
De Kalb.....	7,126
Elmore.....	14,477
Escambia.....	4,041
Etowah.....	10,109
Fayette.....	7,136
Franklin.....	8,006
Geneva.....	2,959
Greene.....	18,399
Hale.....	21,792
Hanock.....	
Henry.....	14,191
Jackson.....	19,410
Jefferson.....	12,345
Lauderdale.....	15,091
Lawrence.....	16,658
Lee.....	21,750
Limestone.....	15,017
Lowndes.....	25,719
Macon.....	17,725
Madison.....	31,267
Marengo.....	26,151
Marion.....	6,059
Marshall.....	9,871
Mobile.....	49,311
Monroe.....	14,214
Montgomery.....	43,704
Morgan.....	12,187
Perry.....	24,975
Pickens.....	17,690
Pike.....	17,423
Randolph.....	12,006
Russell.....	21,636
Sanford.....	8,893
Shelby.....	12,218
St. Clair.....	9,360
Sumter.....	24,109
Talladega.....	18,064
Tallapoosa.....	16,963
Tuscaloosa.....	20,081
Walker.....	6,543
Washington.....	3,912
Wilcox.....	28,377
Winston.....	4,155
Total.....	996,992

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas.....	8,268
Ashley.....	8,042
Benton.....	13,831
Boone.....	7,032
Bradley.....	8,646
Calhoun.....	3,853
Carroll.....	5,780
Chicot.....	7,214
Clarke.....	11,953
Columbia.....	11,397
Conway.....	8,112
Craighead.....	4,577
Crawford.....	8,957
Crittenden.....	3,831
Cross.....	3,915
Dallas.....	5,707
Desha.....	6,125
Drew.....	9,960
Franklin.....	9,627
Fulton.....	4,843
Grant.....	3,943
Greene.....	7,573
Hempstead.....	13,768
Hot Springs.....	5,877
Independence.....	14,566
Izard.....	6,806
Jackson.....	7,268
Jefferson.....	15,733
Johnson.....	9,152
Lafayette.....	9,139
Lawrence.....	5,981
Little River.....	3,236
Madison.....	8,231
Marion.....	3,979
Miller.....	
Mississippi.....	3,633
Monroe.....	8,336
Montgomery.....	2,984
Newton.....	4,374
Ouachita.....	12,975
Perry.....	2,635
Phillips.....	15,372
Pike.....	3,788
Poinsett.....	1,720
Polk.....	3,376
Pope.....	8,386
Prairie.....	5,604
Pulaski.....	32,066
Randolph.....	7,466
Saline.....	3,911
Scott.....	7,433
Searcy.....	5,614
Sebastian.....	12,940
Sevier.....	4,492
Sharpe.....	5,400
St. Francis.....	6,714
Union.....	10,571
Van Buren.....	5,107
Washington.....	17,266
White.....	10,347
Woodruff.....	6,891
Yell.....	8,048
Total.....	484,471

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield.....	95,276
Hartford.....	109,007

Litchfield.....	48,727
Middlesex.....	36,099
New Haven.....	121,257
New London.....	66,570
Tolland.....	22,000
Windham.....	38,518
Total.....	537,454

DELAWARE.

Kent.....	29,804
New Castle.....	62,515
Sussex.....	31,696
Total.....	125,015

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CITIES, &c.

Georgetown.....	11,384
Washington.....	109,199
Remainder Dis.....	11,117
Alexandria Co. in Virginia ...	
Total.....	131,700

GEORGIA.

Appling.....	5,086
Baker.....	6,843
Baldwin.....	10,618
Banks.....	4,973
Bartow.....	16,566
Berrien.....	4,518
Bibb.....	21,255
Brooks.....	8,342
Bryan.....	5,252
Bulloch.....	5,610
Burke.....	17,679
Butts.....	6,941
Calhoun.....	5,503
Camden.....	4,615
Campbell.....	9,176
Carroll.....	11,782
Cass.....	
Catoosa.....	4,409
Charlton.....	1,897
Chattham.....	41,279
Chattahoochee.....	6,059
Chattanooga.....	6,902
Cherokee.....	10,399
Clarke.....	12,941
Clay.....	5,493
Clayton.....	5,477
Clinch.....	3,945
Cobb.....	13,814
Coffee.....	3,192
Colquitt.....	1,654
Columbia.....	13,529
Coweta.....	15,875
Crawford.....	7,557
Dade.....	3,033
Dawson.....	4,369
Deeatur.....	15,183
De Kalb.....	10,014
Dooly.....	9,790

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Dougherty.....	11,517
Early.....	6,998
Echols.....	1,978
Effingham.....	4,214
Elbert.....	9,249
Emanuel.....	6,134
Fannin.....	5,429
Fayette.....	8,221
Floyd.....	17,230
Forsyth.....	7,983
Franklin.....	7,893
Fulton.....	33,446
Gilmer.....	6,644
Glascok.....	2,736
Glynn.....	5,376
Gordon.....	9,268
Greene.....	12,454
Gwinnett.....	12,431
Habersham.....	6,322
Hall.....	9,607
Hancock.....	11,317
Haralson.....	4,004
Harris.....	13,284
Hart.....	6,783
Heard.....	7,866
Henry.....	10,102
Houston.....	20,406
Irwin.....	1,837
Jackson.....	11,181
Jasper.....	10,439
Jefferson.....	12,190
Johnson.....	2,964
Jones.....	9,436
Laurens.....	7,834
Lee.....	9,567
Liberty.....	7,688
Lincoln.....	5,413
Lowndes.....	8,321
Lumpkin.....	5,161
Macon.....	11,458
Madison.....	5,227
Marion.....	8,000
McIntosh.....	4,491
Meriweth.....	13,756
Miller.....	3,091
Milton.....	4,284
Mitchell.....	6,633
Monroe.....	17,213
Montgomery.....	3,586
Morgan.....	10,696
Murray.....	6,500
Muscogee.....	16,663
Newton.....	14,615
Oglethorpe.....	11,782
Paulding.....	7,639
Pickens.....	5,317
Pierce.....	2,778
Pike.....	10,905
Polk.....	7,822
Pulaski.....	11,940
Putnam.....	10,461
Quitman.....	4,150
Rabun.....	3,256
Randolph.....	10,561
Richmond.....	25,724
Schley.....	5,129
Scriven.....	9,175
Spalding.....	10,205
Stewart.....	14,204
Sumter.....	16,559
Talbot.....	11,913
Taliaferro.....	4,796
Tatnall.....	4,860
Taylor.....	7,143
Telfair.....	3,245
Terrell.....	9,053
Thomas.....	14,523
Towns.....	2,780
Troup.....	17,632
Twiggs.....	8,545
Union.....	5,267
Upson.....	9,430
Walker.....	9,925
Walton.....	11,038
Ware.....	2,286
Warren.....	10,545
Washington.....	15,842

Wayne.....	2,177
Webster.....	4,677
White.....	4,606
Whitfield.....	10,117
Wilcox.....	2,439
Wilkes.....	11,796
Wilkinson.....	9,383
Worth.....	3,778
Total.....	1,184,109

ILLINOIS.

Adams.....	56,362
Alexander.....	10,564
Bond.....	13,152
Boone.....	12,942
Brown.....	12,205
Bureau.....	32,415
Calhoun.....	6,562
Carroll.....	16,705
Cass.....	11,580
Champaign.....	32,737
Christian.....	20,363
Clark.....	18,719
Clay.....	15,875
Clinton.....	16,285
Coles.....	25,235
Cook.....	349,966
Crawford.....	13,889
Cumberland.....	12,223
De Kalb.....	23,265
De Witt.....	14,768
Douglas.....	13,484
Du Page.....	16,685
Edgar.....	21,450
Edwards.....	7,565
Effingham.....	15,653
Fayette.....	19,638
Ford.....	9,103
Franklin.....	12,652
Fulton.....	38,291
Gallatin.....	11,134
Greene.....	20,277
Grundy.....	14,938
Hamilton.....	13,014
Hancock.....	35,935
Hardin.....	5,113
Henderson.....	12,582
Henry.....	35,506
Iroquois.....	25,782
Jackson.....	19,634
Jasper.....	11,234
Jefferson.....	17,864
Jersey.....	15,054
Jo Daviess.....	27,820
Johnson.....	11,248
Kane.....	39,091
Kankakee.....	24,352
Kendall.....	12,399
Knox.....	39,522
Lake.....	21,014
La Salle.....	60,792
Lawrence.....	12,533
Lee.....	27,171
Livingston.....	31,471
Logan.....	23,053
Macon.....	26,481
Macoupin.....	32,726
Madison.....	44,131
Marion.....	20,622
Marshall.....	16,956
Mason.....	16,184
Massac.....	9,581
McDonough.....	26,509
McHenry.....	23,762
McLean.....	53,988
Menard.....	11,735
Mercer.....	18,769
Monroe.....	12,982
Montgomery.....	25,314
Morgan.....	28,463
Moultrie.....	10,385
Ogle.....	27,492
Peoria.....	47,540
Perry.....	13,723

Piatt.....	10,953
Pike.....	30,768
Pope.....	11,437
Pulaski.....	8,752
Putnam.....	6,280
Randolph.....	20,859
Richland.....	12,803
Rock Island.....	29,783
Saline.....	12,714
Sangamon.....	46,352
Schuyler.....	17,419
Scott.....	10,530
Shelby.....	25,476
Stark.....	10,751
St. Clair.....	51,068
Stephenson.....	30,608
Tazewell.....	27,003
Union.....	16,518
Vermillion.....	30,388
Wabash.....	8,841
Warren.....	23,174
Washington.....	17,599
Wayne.....	19,758
White.....	16,846
Whitesides.....	27,503
Will.....	43,013
Williamson.....	17,329
Winchago.....	29,301
Woodford.....	18,956
Total.....	2,539,891

INDIANA.

Adams.....	11,382
Allen.....	43,494
Bartholomew.....	21,133
Benton.....	5,615
Blackford.....	6,272
Boone.....	22,593
Brown.....	8,681
Carroll.....	16,152
Cass.....	24,193
Clarke.....	24,770
Clay.....	19,084
Clinton.....	17,330
Crawford.....	9,851
Daviess.....	16,747
Dearborn.....	24,116
Decatur.....	19,053
De Kalb.....	17,167
Delaware.....	19,030
Dubois.....	12,597
Elkhart.....	26,026
Fayette.....	10,476
Floyd.....	23,300
Fountain.....	16,339
Franklin.....	20,223
Fulton.....	12,726
Gibson.....	17,371
Grant.....	18,487
Greene.....	19,514
Hamilton.....	20,882
Hancock.....	15,123
Harrison.....	19,913
Hendricks.....	20,277
Henry.....	22,986
Howard.....	15,847
Huntington.....	19,036
Jackson.....	18,974
Jasper.....	6,354
Jay.....	15,000
Jefferson.....	29,741
Jennings.....	16,218
Johnson.....	18,366
Knox.....	21,562
Kosciusko.....	23,531
La Grange.....	14,143
Lake.....	12,339
La Porte.....	27,062
Lawrence.....	14,628
Madison.....	22,770
Marion.....	71,939
Marshall.....	20,211
Martin.....	11,103
Miami.....	21,052

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monroe.....	14,168	Green.....	9,379	Caldwell.....	4,820
Montgomery.....	23,765	Greenup.....	11,463	Cameron.....	1,591
Morgan.....	17,528	Hancock.....	6,591	Carroll.....	10,110
Newton.....	5,829	Hardin.....	15,705	Catahoula.....	8,475
Noble.....	20,389	Harlan.....	4,415	Claiborne.....	20,240
Ohio.....	5,837	Harrison.....	12,993	Concordia.....	9,977
Orange.....	13,447	Hart.....	13,687	De Soto.....	14,962
Owen.....	16,137	Henderson.....	18,457	E. B. Rouge.....	17,816
Parke.....	18,166	Henry.....	11,066	E. Feliciana.....	13,449
Perry.....	14,801	Hickman.....	8,453	Franklin.....	5,078
Pike.....	13,779	Hopkins.....	13,827	Grant.....	4,517
Porter.....	13,942	Jackson.....	4,547	Iberia.....	9,042
Posey.....	19,185	Jefferson.....	118,953	Iberville.....	12,347
Pulaski.....	7,801	Jessamine.....	8,638	Jackson.....	7,646
Putnam.....	21,514	Josh Bell.....	3,731	Jefferson.....	17,767
Randolph.....	22,862	Johnson.....	7,494	Lafayette.....	10,388
Ripley.....	20,977	Kenton.....	36,096	Lafourche.....	14,719
Rush.....	17,626	Knox.....	8,294	Livingston.....	4,025
Scott.....	7,873	Larue.....	8,235	Madison.....	8,600
Shelby.....	21,892	Laurel.....	6,016	Morehouse.....	9,387
Spencer.....	17,998	Lawrence.....	8,497	Natchitoches.....	18,265
Starke.....	3,888	Lee.....	3,055	Orleans.....	191,418
Stenben.....	12,854	Letcher.....	4,608	Caachita.....	11,582
St. Joseph.....	25,322	Lewis.....	9,115	Plaquemine.....	10,552
Sullivan.....	18,453	Lincoln.....	10,947	Pt. Coupee.....	12,981
Switzerland.....	12,134	Livingston.....	8,200	Rapides.....	18,015
Tippecanoe.....	33,515	Logan.....	20,429	Richland.....	5,110
Tipton.....	11,953	Lyon.....	6,233	Sabine.....	6,456
Union.....	6,341	Madison.....	19,543	St. Bernard.....	3,553
Vanderberg.....	33,145	Magoffin.....	4,684	St. Charles.....	4,867
Vermilion.....	10,840	Marion.....	12,838	St. Helena.....	5,423
Vigo.....	33,549	Marshall.....	9,455	St. James.....	10,152
Wabash.....	21,305	Mason.....	18,126	St. J. Baptist.....	6,762
Warren.....	10,204	M'Cracken.....	13,988	St. Landry.....	25,553
Warrick.....	17,653	McLean.....	7,614	St. Martin.....	9,370
Washington.....	18,495	Meade.....	9,485	St. Mary.....	13,860
Wayne.....	34,048	Menifee.....	1,986	St. Tammany.....	5,586
Wells.....	13,585	Mercer.....	13,144	Tangipahoa.....	7,928
White.....	10,554	Metcalf.....	7,934	Tensas.....	12,419
Whitley.....	14,399	Monroe.....	9,231	Terrebonne.....	12,451
Total.....	1,680,637	Montgomery.....	7,557	Union.....	11,685
KENTUCKY.		Morgan.....	5,975	Vermilion.....	4,528
Adair.....	11,065	Muhlenburg.....	12,638	Washington.....	3,330
Allen.....	10,296	Nelson.....	14,804	W. B. Rouge.....	5,114
Anderson.....	5,449	Nicholas.....	9,129	W. Feliciana.....	10,499
Ballard.....	12,576	Ohio.....	15,561	Winn.....	4,954
Barren.....	17,780	Oldham.....	9,027	Total.....	726,915
Bath.....	10,145	Owen.....	14,309	MAINE.	
Boone.....	10,696	Owsley.....	3,889	Androscoggin.....	35,866
Bourbon.....	14,863	Pendleton.....	14,030	Aroostook.....	29,609
Boyd.....	8,573	Perry.....	4,274	Cumberland.....	82,021
Boyle.....	9,515	Pike.....	9,562	Franklin.....	18,807
Bracken.....	11,409	Powell.....	2,599	Hancock.....	36,495
Breathitt.....	5,672	Pulaski.....	17,670	Kennebec.....	53,203
Breckinridge.....	13,440	Robertson.....	5,399	Knox.....	30,823
Bullitt.....	7,781	Rockcastle.....	7,145	Lincoln.....	25,597
Butler.....	9,404	Rowan.....	2,991	Oxford.....	33,488
Caldwell.....	10,826	Russell.....	5,809	Penobscot.....	75,150
Callaway.....	9,410	Scott.....	11,607	Piscataquis.....	14,403
Campbell.....	27,406	Shelby.....	15,733	Sagadahoc.....	18,803
Carroll.....	6,189	Simpson.....	9,573	Somerset.....	34,611
Carter.....	7,509	Spencer.....	5,956	Waldo.....	34,522
Casey.....	8,884	Taylor.....	8,226	Washington.....	43,343
Christian.....	23,227	Todd.....	12,612	York.....	60,174
Clarke.....	10,882	Trigg.....	13,686	Total.....	626,915
Clay.....	8,297	Trimble.....	5,577	MARYLAND.	
Clinton.....	6,437	Union.....	13,640	Allegany.....	38,536
Crittenden.....	9,381	Warren.....	21,742	A. Arundel.....	24,457
Cumberland.....	7,690	Washington.....	12,464	Baltimore.....	350,741
Daviess.....	20,714	Wayne.....	10,602	Calvert.....	9,865
Edmonton.....	4,459	Webster.....	10,937	Caroline.....	12,101
Elliot.....	4,433	Whitley.....	8,278	Carroll.....	28,619
Estill.....	9,198	Wolfe.....	3,603	Cecil.....	25,874
Fayette.....	26,656	Woodford.....	8,240	Charles.....	15,738
Fleming.....	13,398	Total.....	1,321,011	Dorchester.....	19,458
Floyd.....	7,877	LOUISIANA.		Frederick.....	47,572
Franklin.....	15,300	Ascension.....	11,577	Harford.....	22,605
Fulton.....	6,161	Assumption.....	13,234	Howard.....	14,150
Gallatin.....	5,074	Avoyelles.....	12,926	Kent.....	17,102
Garrard.....	10,376	Bienville.....	10,636		
Grant.....	9,529	Bossier.....	12,675		
Graves.....	19,398	Caddo.....	21,714		
Grayson.....	11,580	Calcasieu.....	6,733		

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Montgomery.....	20,563
P. Georges.....	21,138
Queen Anne.....	16,171
St. Mary's.....	14,944
Somerset.....	18,190
Talbot.....	16,137
Washington.....	34,712
Wiconico.....	15,802
Worcester.....	16,419
Total.....	780,894

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable.....	32,774
Berkshire.....	64,827
Bristol.....	102,886
Dukes.....	3,787
Essex.....	200,843
Franklin.....	32,635
Hampden.....	73,409
Hampshire.....	44,388
Middlesex.....	274,353
Nantucket.....	4,123
Norfolk.....	89,443
Plymouth.....	65,365
Suffolk.....	270,802
Worcester.....	192,716
Total.....	1,457,351

MISSISSIPPI.

Adams.....	19,084
Alcorn.....	10,431
Amite.....	10,973
Atala.....	14,776
Bolivar.....	9,732
Calhoun.....	10,561
Carroll.....	21,047
Chickasaw.....	19,899
Choctaw.....	16,988
Claiborne.....	13,386
Clark.....	7,505
Coaloma.....	7,144
Copiah.....	20,608
Covington.....	4,753
De Soto.....	32,021
Franklin.....	7,498
Greene.....	2,038
Grenada.....	10,571
Hancock.....	4,239
Harrison.....	5,795
Hinds.....	30,483
Holmes.....	19,370
Issaquena.....	6,887
Itawamba.....	7,812
Jackson.....	4,362
Jasper.....	10,884
Jefferson.....	13,848
Jones.....	3,313
Kemper.....	12,920
Lafayette.....	18,802
Lauderdale.....	13,462
Lawrence.....	6,720
Leake.....	8,496
Lee.....	15,955
Lincoln.....	10,184
Lowndes.....	30,502
Madison.....	20,948
Marion.....	4,211
Marshall.....	29,416
Monroe.....	22,631
Neshoba.....	7,439
Newton.....	10,067
Noxubee.....	20,905
Octibbeha.....	14,891
Panola.....	20,754
Perry.....	2,694
Pike.....	11,303
Pontotoc.....	12,525
Prentiss.....	9,348
Rankin.....	12,977
Scott.....	7,847
Simpson.....	5,718

Smith.....	7,126
Sunflower.....	5,015
Tallahatchie.....	7,852
Tippah.....	20,727
Tishomingo.....	7,350
Tunica.....	5,358
Warren.....	26,769
Washington.....	14,569
Wayne.....	4,206
Wilkinson.....	12,705
Winston.....	8,984
Yalobusha.....	13,254
Yazoo.....	17,279
Total.....	827,922

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap.....	17,681
Carroll.....	17,332
Cheshire.....	27,265
Coos.....	14,932
Grafton.....	39,103
Hillsboro'.....	64,238
Merrimack.....	42,151
Rockingham.....	47,297
Strafford.....	30,243
Sullivan.....	18,058
Total.....	318,300

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic.....	14,093
Bergen.....	30,122
Burlington.....	53,639
Camden.....	46,193
Cape May.....	8,349
Cumberland.....	34,665
Essex.....	143,839
Gloucester.....	21,562
Hudson.....	129,067
Hunterdon.....	36,963
Mercer.....	46,386
Middlesex.....	45,029
Monmouth.....	46,195
Morris.....	43,137
Ocean.....	13,628
Passaic.....	46,416
Salem.....	23,940
Somerset.....	23,510
Sussex.....	23,168
Union.....	41,859
Warren.....	34,336
Total.....	906,096

NEW YORK.

Albany.....	133,052
Alleghany.....	40,814
Broome.....	44,103
Cattaraugus.....	43,909
Cayuga.....	59,550
Chautauqua.....	59,327
Chemung.....	35,281
Chenango.....	40,564
Clinton.....	47,947
Columbia.....	47,044
Cortland.....	25,173
Delaware.....	42,972
Dutchess.....	74,041
Erie.....	178,699
Essex.....	29,042
Franklin.....	30,271
Fulton.....	27,064
Genesee.....	31,606
Greene.....	31,832
Hamilton.....	2,960
Herkimer.....	39,929
Jefferson.....	65,415
Kings.....	419,921
Lewis.....	28,699
Livingston.....	33,309

Madison.....	43,522
Monroe.....	117,868
Montgomery.....	34,457
New York.....	942,292
Niagara.....	50,437
Oneida.....	110,008
Onondaga.....	104,183
Ontario.....	45,108
Orange.....	80,902
Orleans.....	27,689
Oswego.....	77,941
Otsego.....	48,967
Putnam.....	15,420
Queens.....	73,803
Rensselaer.....	99,549
Richmond.....	33,029
Rockland.....	25,213
Saratoga.....	51,529
Schenectady.....	21,347
Schoharie.....	33,340
Schuyler.....	18,989
Seneca.....	27,823
Steuben.....	67,717
St. Lawrence.....	84,826
Suffolk.....	46,924
Sullivan.....	34,550
Tioga.....	30,572
Tompkins.....	33,178
Ulster.....	84,075
Warren.....	22,592
Washington.....	49,568
Wayne.....	47,710
Westchester.....	131,348
Wyoming.....	29,164
Yates.....	19,595
Total.....	4,382,759

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance.....	11,874
Alexander.....	6,868
Alleghany.....	3,691
Anson.....	12,428
Ashe.....	9,573
Beaufort.....	13,011
Bertie.....	12,950
Bladen.....	12,831
Brunswick.....	7,754
Buncombe.....	15,412
Burke.....	9,777
Cabarrus.....	11,954
Caldwell.....	8,476
Camden.....	5,361
Carteret.....	9,010
Caswell.....	16,081
Catawba.....	10,984
Chatham.....	19,723
Cherokee.....	8,080
Chowan.....	6,450
Clay.....	2,461
Cleveland.....	12,696
Columbus.....	8,474
Craven.....	20,516
Cumberland.....	17,035
Currituck.....	5,131
Dare.....	2,778
Davidson.....	17,414
Davie.....	9,620
Duplin.....	15,542
Edgecomb.....	22,970
Forsyth.....	13,050
Franklin.....	14,134
Gaston.....	12,602
Gates.....	7,724
Granville.....	24,831
Greene.....	8,687
Guilford.....	21,736
Halifax.....	20,408
Harnett.....	8,895
Haywood.....	7,921
Henderson.....	7,706
Hertford.....	9,273
Hyde.....	6,445
Iredell.....	16,931
Jackson.....	6,683

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Johnston.....	16,897
Jones.....	5,002
Lenoir.....	10,434
Lincoln.....	9,573
Macon.....	6,615
Madison.....	8,192
Martin.....	9,647
McDowell.....	7,592
Mecklenburgh.....	24,299
Mitchell.....	4,705
Montgomery.....	7,487
Moore.....	12,040
Nash.....	11,077
New Hanover.....	27,978
Northampton.....	14,749
Onslow.....	7,569
Orange.....	17,507
Pasquot'k.....	8,131
Perquimons.....	7,945
Person.....	11,170
Pitt.....	17,276
Polk.....	4,319
Randolph.....	17,551
Richmond.....	12,882
Robeson.....	16,262
Rockingham.....	15,708
Rowan.....	16,810
Rutherford.....	13,121
Sampson.....	16,436
Stanley.....	8,315
Stokes.....	11,208
Surry.....	11,252
Sylvania.....	3,536
Tyrrell.....	4,173
Union.....	12,217
Wake.....	35,617
Warren.....	17,768
Washington.....	6,516
Watauga.....	5,287
Wayne.....	18,144
Wilkes.....	15,539
Wilson.....	12,258
Yadkin.....	10,697
Yancey.....	5,909
Total.....	1,071,361

OHIO.

Adams.....	20,750
Allen.....	23,623
Ashland.....	21,933
Ashtabula.....	32,517
Athens.....	23,768
Auglaize.....	20,041
Belmont.....	39,714
Brown.....	30,802
Butler.....	39,912
Carroll.....	14,491
Champaign.....	24,188
Clark.....	32,070
Clermont.....	34,268
Clinton.....	21,914
Columbiana.....	38,299
Coshocton.....	23,600
Crawford.....	25,556
Cuyahoga.....	132,010
Darke.....	32,278
Defiance.....	15,719
Delaware.....	25,175
Eric.....	23,188
Fairfield.....	31,138
Fayette.....	17,170
Franklin.....	63,019
Fulton.....	17,789
Gallia.....	25,545
Geauga.....	14,190
Greene.....	28,038
Guernsey.....	23,838
Hamilton.....	260,370
Hancock.....	23,847
Hardin.....	18,714
Harrison.....	18,682
Henry.....	14,028
Highland.....	29,133
Hocking.....	17,925

Holmes.....	18,177
Huron.....	28,532
Jackson.....	21,759
Jefferson.....	29,188
Knox.....	26,333
Lake.....	15,935
Lawrence.....	31,380
Licking.....	35,756
Logan.....	23,028
Lorain.....	30,308
Lucas.....	46,722
Madison.....	15,633
Mahoning.....	31,001
Marion.....	16,184
Medina.....	20,092
Meigs.....	31,465
Mercer.....	17,254
Miami.....	32,740
Monroe.....	25,779
Montgomery.....	64,006
Morgan.....	20,363
Morrow.....	18,583
Muskingum.....	44,886
Noble.....	19,949
Ottawa.....	13,364
Paulding.....	8,544
Perry.....	18,453
Pickaway.....	24,875
Pike.....	15,447
Portage.....	24,584
Preble.....	21,809
Putnam.....	17,081
Richland.....	34,516
Ross.....	37,097
Sandusky.....	25,503
Scioto.....	29,302
Sencea.....	30,827
Shelby.....	20,748
Stark.....	52,508
Summit.....	34,674
Trumbull.....	38,659
Tuscarawas.....	33,840
Union.....	18,730
Van Wert.....	15,823
Vinton.....	15,027
Warren.....	26,689
Washington.....	40,609
Wayne.....	35,116
Williams.....	20,991
Wood.....	24,596
Wyandot.....	18,553
Total.....	2,665,260

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams.....	30,315
Alleghany.....	202,204
Armstrong.....	43,382
Beaver.....	36,148
Bedford.....	29,635
Berks.....	106,701
Blair.....	38,051
Bradford.....	53,204
Bucks.....	64,336
Butler.....	36,510
Cambria.....	36,569
Cameron.....	4,273
Carbon.....	28,144
Centre.....	34,418
Chester.....	77,805
Clarion.....	26,537
Clearfield.....	25,741
Clinton.....	23,211
Columbia.....	28,766
Crawford.....	63,832
Cumberland.....	43,912
Dauphin.....	60,740
Delaware.....	39,403
Elk.....	8,488
Eric.....	65,973
Fayette.....	43,284
Forest.....	4,010
Franklin.....	45,365
Fulton.....	9,360
Greene.....	25,897

Huntingdon.....	31,251
Indiana.....	36,138
Jefferson.....	21,656
Juniata.....	17,390
Lancaster.....	121,340
Lawrence.....	27,298
Lebanon.....	34,096
Lehigh.....	56,796
Luzerne.....	160,755
Lycoming.....	47,626
McKean.....	8,825
Mercer.....	49,977
Mifflin.....	17,508
Monroe.....	18,362
Montgomery.....	81,612
Montour.....	15,344
Northampton.....	61,432
Northumberland.....	41,444
Perry.....	25,447
Philadelphia.....	674,022
Pike.....	8,436
Potter.....	11,265
Schuylkill.....	116,428
Snyder.....	15,606
Somerset.....	28,226
Sullivan.....	6,191
Susquehanna.....	37,523
Tioga.....	35,097
Union.....	15,565
Venango.....	47,925
Warren.....	23,897
Washington.....	48,483
Wayne.....	33,188
Westmoreland.....	58,719
Wyoming.....	14,585
York.....	76,134
Total.....	3,521,791

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol.....	9,421
Kent.....	18,595
Newport.....	20,050
Providence.....	49,190
Washington.....	20,097
Total.....	217,353

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville.....	31,129
Anderson.....	24,049
Barnwell.....	35,724
Beaufort.....	34,359
Charleston.....	88,863
Chester.....	18,805
Chesterfield.....	10,584
Clarendon.....	14,038
Colleton.....	25,410
Darlington.....	26,243
Edgefield.....	42,486
Fairfield.....	19,888
Georgetown.....	16,161
Greenville.....	22,262
Horry.....	10,721
Kershaw.....	11,754
Lancaster.....	12,087
Laurens.....	22,536
Lexington.....	12,588
Marion.....	22,160
Marlboro'.....	11,814
Newberry.....	20,775
Oconee.....	10,536
Orangeburgh.....	16,865
Pendleton.....	
Pickens.....	10,269
Richland.....	23,025
Spartanburgh.....	25,784
Sumter.....	25,268
Union.....	19,248
Williamsburgh.....	15,489
York.....	24,286
Total.....	705,606

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TENNESSEE.

Anderson	8,740
Bedford	24,333
Benton	8,234
Bledsoe	4,870
Blount	14,237
Bradley	11,652
Campbell	7,445
Cannon	10,502
Carroll	19,447
Carter	7,909
Cheatham	6,678
Claiborne	9,321
Coeke	12,458
Coffee	10,237
Cumberland	3,461
Davidson	62,897
Decatur	7,772
De Kalb	11,425
Dickson	9,340
Dyer	13,706
Fayette	26,145
Fentress	4,717
Franklin	14,970
Gibson	25,666
Giles	32,413
Grainger	12,421
Greene	21,668
Grundy	3,250
Hamilton	17,241
Hancock	7,148
Hardeman	18,074
Hardin	11,768
Hawkins	15,837
Haywood	25,094
Henderson	14,217
Henry	20,380
Hickman	9,856
Humphreys	9,326
Jackson	12,583
Jefferson	19,476
Johnson	5,852
Knox	28,990
Lake	2,428
Lauderdale	10,838
Lawrence	7,601
Lewis	1,986
Lincoln	28,050
Macon	6,633
Madison	23,480
Marion	6,841
Marshall	16,207
Maury	36,289
McMinn	13,969
McNairy	12,726
Meigs	4,511
Monroe	12,589
Montgomery	24,747
Morgan	2,969
Obion	15,584
Overton	11,297
Perry	6,925
Polk	7,369
Putnam	8,698
Rhea	5,538
Roane	15,622
Robertson	16,166
Rutherford	33,289
Scott	4,054
Sequate'e	2,335
Sevier	11,028
Shelby	76,378
Smith	15,994
Stewart	12,019
Sullivan	13,136
Sumner	23,711
Tipton	14,884
Union	7,605
Van Buren	2,725
Warren	12,714
Washington	16,317
Wayne	10,209
Weakley	20,755
White	9,375
Williamson	25,328

Wilson	25,881
Total	1,258,520

VERMONT.

Addison	23,484
Bennington	21,325
Caledonia	22,247
Chittenden	36,480
Essex	6,811
Franklin	30,291
Grand Isle	4,082
Lamoille	12,448
Orange	23,090
Orleans	21,035
Rutland	40,651
Washington	26,503
Windham	26,036
Windsor	36,063
Total	330,551

VIRGINIA.

Aecomaek	20,409
Albemarle	27,544
Alexandria	16,755
Alleghany	3,674
Amelia	9,878
Amherst	14,900
Appomattox	8,950
Angusta	28,763
Bath	3,795
Bedford	25,327
Bland	4,000
Botetourt	11,329
Brunswick	13,427
Buchanan	3,777
Buckingham	13,371
Campbell	28,384
Caroline	15,128
Carroll	9,147
Charles City	4,975
Charlotte	14,513
Chesterfield	18,470
Clarke	6,670
Craig	2,942
Culpepper	12,227
Cumberland	8,142
Dinwiddie	30,702
Elizabeth City	8,303
Essex	9,927
Fairfax	12,952
Fauquier	19,690
Floyd	9,824
Fluvanna	9,875
Franklin	18,264
Frederick	16,596
Giles	5,875
Gloucester	10,211
Goodehand	10,313
Grayson	9,587
Greene	4,634
Greenville	6,262
Halifax	27,828
Hanover	16,455
Henrico	66,179
Henry	12,303
Highland	4,151
Isle of Wight	8,320
James City	4,425
King and Queen	9,709
King George	5,742
King William	7,515
Laneaster	5,355
Lee	13,268
Loudoun	20,929
Louisa	16,332
Lunenburg	10,403
Madison	8,670
Matthews	6,200
Mecklenburgh	21,318
Middlesex	4,981
Montgomery	12,556

Nansemond	11,576
Nelson	13,898
New Kent	4,381
Norfolk	46,702
Northampton	8,046
Northumberland	6,863
Nottowa	9,291
Orange	10,396
Page	8,462
Patriek	10,161
Pittsylvania	31,343
Powhatan	7,667
Prince Edward	12,004
Prince George	7,820
Princess Anne	8,273
Prince William	7,504
Pulaski	6,538
Rappahannock	8,261
Rlemond	6,503
Roanoke	9,350
Roekbridge	16,058
Rockingham	23,668
Russell	11,103
Scott	13,036
Shenandoah	14,936
Smith	8,898
Southampton	12,285
Spottsylvania	11,723
Stafford	6,420
Surry	5,585
Sussex	7,885
Tazewell	10,791
Warren	5,716
Warwick	1,672
Washington	16,816
Westmoreland	7,682
Wise	4,785
Wythe	11,611
York	7,198

Total.....1,225,163

WEST VIRGINIA.

Barbour	10,312
Berkeley	14,900
Boone	4,553
Braxton	6,480
Brooke	5,464
Cabell	6,429
Calhoun	2,939
Clay	2,196
Doddridge	7,076
Fayette	6,647
Gilmer	4,333
Grant	4,467
Greenbrier	11,417
Hampshire	7,643
Hancock	4,363
Hardy	5,518
Harrison	16,714
Jackson	10,300
Jefferson	13,219
Kanawha	22,349
Lewis	10,175
Lincoln	5,053
Logan	5,124
Marion	12,107
Marshall	14,941
Mason	15,978
McDowell	1,952
Mercer	7,064
Mineral	6,332
Monongalia	13,547
Monroe	11,124
Morgan	4,315
Nicholas	4,458
Ohio	28,831
Pendleton	6,455
Pleasants	3,012
Poeahontas	4,069
Preston	14,555
Putnam	7,794
Raleigh	3,673
Randolph	5,563
Ritchie	9,053

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roane.....	7,232
Taylor.....	9,367
Tucker.....	1,907
Tyler.....	7,832
Upshur.....	8,023
Wayne.....	7,852
Webster.....	1,730
Wetzel.....	8,595
Wirt.....	4,804
Wood.....	19,000
Wyoming.....	3,171
Total.....	442,014

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda.....	24,237
Alpine.....	685
Amador.....	9,582
Butte.....	11,403
Calaveras.....	8,895
Colusa.....	6,165
Contra Costa.....	8,461
Del Norte.....	2,022
El Dorado.....	10,309
Fresno.....	6,336
Humboldt.....	6,140
Inyo.....	1,956
Kern.....	2,925
Klamath.....	1,686
Lake.....	2,969
Lassen.....	1,327
Los Angeles.....	15,309
Marin.....	6,903
Mariposa.....	4,572
Mendocino.....	7,545
Merced.....	2,807
Mono.....	430
Monterey.....	9,876
Napa.....	7,163
Nevada.....	19,134
Placer.....	11,357
Plumas.....	4,489
Sacramento.....	26,830
San Bernardino.....	3,988
San Diego.....	4,951
San Francisco.....	149,473
San Joaquin.....	21,050
San Luis Obispo.....	4,772
San Mateo.....	6,635
Santa Barbara.....	7,784
Santa Clara.....	26,246
Santa Cruz.....	8,743
Shasta.....	4,173
Sierra.....	5,619
Siskiyou.....	6,848
Solano.....	16,871
Sonoma.....	19,819
Stanislaus.....	6,499
Sutter.....	5,030
Tehama.....	3,587
Trinity.....	3,213
Tulare.....	4,533
Tuolumne.....	8,150
Yolo.....	9,899
Yuba.....	10,851
Total.....	560,247

FLORIDA.

Alachua.....	17,328
Baker.....	1,325
Benton.....	.....
Bradford.....	3,671
Brevard.....	1,216
Calhoun.....	998
Clay.....	2,098
Columbia.....	7,335
Dade.....	85
Duval.....	11,921
Escambia.....	7,817
Franklin.....	1,256
Gadsden.....	9,802
Hamilton.....	5,749

Hernando.....	2,938
Hillsborough.....	3,216
Holmes.....	1,572
Jackson.....	9,528
Jefferson.....	13,398
Lafayette.....	1,783
Leon.....	15,236
Levy.....	2,018
Liberty.....	1,050
Madison.....	11,121
Manatee.....	1,931
Marion.....	10,804
Monroe.....	5,657
Nassau.....	4,247
New River.....	.....
Orange.....	2,195
Polk.....	3,169
Putnam.....	3,821
Santa Rosa.....	3,312
St. John's.....	2,618
St. Lucie.....	.....
Sumter.....	2,952
Suwannee.....	3,556
Taylor.....	1,453
Volusia.....	1,723
Wakulla.....	2,506
Walton.....	3,041
Washington.....	2,302
Total.....	187,748

IOWA.

Adair.....	3,982
Adams.....	4,614
Alamakee.....	17,868
Appanoose.....	16,456
Audubon.....	1,212
Benton.....	22,454
Black Hawk.....	21,706
Boone.....	14,584
Bremer.....	12,528
Buchanan.....	17,034
Buena Vista.....	1,585
Butler.....	9,951
Calhoun.....	1,602
Carroll.....	2,451
Cass.....	5,464
Cedar.....	19,731
Cerro Gordo.....	4,722
Cherokee.....	1,967
Chickasaw.....	10,180
Clarke.....	8,735
Clay.....	1,523
Clayton.....	27,771
Clinton.....	35,357
Crawford.....	2,530
Dallas.....	12,019
Davis.....	15,565
Decatur.....	12,018
Delaware.....	17,432
Des Moines.....	27,256
Dickinson.....	1,389
Dubuque.....	38,969
Emmet.....	1,392
Fayette.....	16,973
Floyd.....	10,768
Franklin.....	4,738
Fremont.....	11,174
Greene.....	4,627
Grundy.....	6,399
Guthrie.....	7,061
Hamilton.....	6,055
Hancock.....	999
Hardin.....	13,684
Harrison.....	8,931
Henry.....	21,463
Howard.....	6,282
Humboldt.....	2,596
Ida.....	226
Iowa.....	16,644
Jackson.....	22,619
Jasper.....	22,116
Jefferson.....	17,839
Johnson.....	24,898
Jones.....	19,731

Keokuk.....	19,434
Kossuth.....	3,351
Lee.....	37,210
Linn.....	28,852
Louisa.....	12,877
Lucas.....	10,388
Lyon.....	221
Madison.....	13,884
Malaska.....	22,508
Marion.....	24,436
Marshall.....	17,576
Mills.....	8,718
Mitchell.....	9,582
Monona.....	3,654
Monroe.....	12,724
Montgomery.....	5,934
Muscatine.....	21,688
O'Brien.....	715
Page.....	9,975
Palo Alto.....	1,336
Plymouth.....	2,199
Pocahontas.....	1,446
Polk.....	27,857
Pottawattamie.....	16,893
Poweshiek.....	15,581
Ringgold.....	5,691
Sac.....	1,411
Scott.....	38,599
Shelby.....	2,540
Sioux.....	576
Story.....	11,651
Tama.....	16,131
Taylor.....	6,989
Union.....	5,986
Van Buren.....	17,672
Wapello.....	22,346
Warren.....	17,980
Washington.....	18,952
Wayne.....	11,287
Webster.....	10,484
Winnebago.....	1,562
Winneshiek.....	23,570
Woodbury.....	6,172
Worth.....	2,892
Wright.....	2,392
Total.....	1,191,792

MISSOURI.

Adair.....	11,448
Andrew.....	15,137
Atchison.....	8,440
Audrian.....	12,307
Barry.....	10,373
Barton.....	5,087
Bates.....	15,960
Benton.....	11,322
Bollinger.....	8,162
Boone.....	20,765
Buchanan.....	35,109
Butler.....	4,298
Caldwell.....	11,390
Callaway.....	19,202
Camden.....	6,103
C. Girardeau.....	17,558
Carroll.....	17,446
Carter.....	1,455
Cass.....	19,296
Cedar.....	9,474
Chariton.....	19,136
Christian.....	6,707
Clarke.....	13,667
Clay.....	15,564
Clinton.....	14,063
Cole.....	10,292
Cooper.....	20,692
Crawford.....	7,982
Dade.....	8,683
Dallas.....	8,333
Daviess.....	14,410
De Kalb.....	9,858
Dent.....	6,357
Dodge.....	.....
Douglas.....	3,915
Dunklin.....	5,982

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Franklin.....	30,098
Gaseonade.....	10,093
Gentry.....	11,607
Greene.....	21,549
Grundy.....	10,567
Harrison.....	14,635
Henry.....	17,401
Hickory.....	6,452
Holt.....	11,652
Howard.....	17,233
Howell.....	4,218
Iron.....	6,278
Jackson.....	55,041
Jasper.....	14,928
Jefferson.....	15,380
Johnson.....	24,648
Knox.....	10,574
Laclede.....	9,380
Lafayette.....	22,623
Lawrence.....	13,067
Lewis.....	15,114
Lincoln.....	15,960
Linn.....	15,900
Livingston.....	16,730
Macon.....	23,230
Madison.....	5,849
Maries.....	5,916
Marion.....	23,780
McDonald.....	5,226
Mercer.....	11,557
Miller.....	6,616
Mississippi.....	4,982
Moniteau.....	11,375
Monroe.....	17,149
Montgomery.....	10,465
Morgan.....	8,434
New Madrid.....	6,357
Newton.....	12,821
Nodaway.....	14,751
Oregon.....	3,287
Osago.....	10,793
Ozark.....	3,363
Pemiscot.....	2,059
Perry.....	9,877
Pettis.....	18,706
Phelps.....	10,506
Pike.....	23,076
Platte.....	17,352
Polk.....	12,445
Pulaski.....	4,714
Putnam.....	11,217
Ralls.....	10,510
Randolph.....	15,908
Ray.....	18,700
Reynolds.....	3,756
Ripley.....	3,175
Saline.....	21,672
Schuyler.....	8,820
Scotland.....	10,670
Scott.....	7,317
Shannon.....	2,339
Shelby.....	10,119
St. Charles.....	21,304
St. Clair.....	6,742
St. Genevieve.....	8,384
St. Francois.....	9,742
St. Louis.....	351,189
Stoddard.....	8,535
Stone.....	3,253
Sullivan.....	11,907
Taney.....	4,407
Texas.....	9,618
Vernon.....	11,247
Warren.....	9,673
Washington.....	11,719
Wayne.....	6,068
Webster.....	10,434
Worth.....	5,004
Wright.....	5,684
Total.....	1,721,295

MICHIGAN.

Aleona.....	696
Allegan.....	32,105

Alpena.....	2,756
Antrim.....	1,985
Barry.....	22,199
Bay.....	15,900
Benzie.....	2,184
Berrien.....	35,104
Branch.....	26,226
Calhoun.....	36,569
Cass.....	21,094
Charlevoix.....	1,724
Cheboygan.....	2,196
Chippewa.....	1,689
Clare.....	366
Clinton.....	22,845
Delta.....	2,542
Eaton.....	25,171
Emmet.....	1,211
Genesee.....	33,900
Gladwin.....	.....
Grand Traverse.....	4,443
Gratiot.....	11,810
Hillsdale.....	31,684
Houghton.....	13,879
Huron.....	9,049
Ingham.....	25,268
Ionia.....	27,681
Ioseo.....	3,163
Isabella.....	4,113
Jacks.....	36,047
Kalamazoo.....	32,054
Kalamazoo.....	424
Kent.....	50,403
Keweenaw.....	4,205
Lake.....	548
Lapeer.....	21,345
Leelanaw.....	4,576
Lenawee.....	45,595
Livingston.....	19,336
Mackinaw.....	1,716
Macomb.....	27,616
Manistee.....	6,074
Manitou.....	891
Marquette.....	15,033
Mason.....	3,263
Mecosta.....	5,642
Menominee.....	1,791
Michilimackinac.....	.....
Midland.....	3,285
Missaukee.....	130
Monroe.....	27,483
Montcalm.....	13,629
Muskegon.....	14,894
Newaygo.....	7,204
Oakland.....	40,867
Oceana.....	7,222
Ogemaw.....	12
Ontonagon.....	2,845
Oscoda.....	2,093
Oscoda.....	70
Ottawa.....	26,651
Presque Isle.....	355
Saginaw.....	39,697
Sanilac.....	14,562
Schoolcraft.....	.....
Shiawassee.....	20,858
St. Clair.....	36,661
St. Joseph.....	26,275
Tuscola.....	13,714
Van Buren.....	28,829
Washtenaw.....	41,434
Wayne.....	119,038
Wexford.....	650
Total.....	1,184,059

NEW MEXICO.

Arizona.....	.....
Bernalillo.....	7,591
Colfax.....	1,992
Doña Ana.....	5,864
Grant.....	1,143
Lincoln.....	1,803
Mora.....	8,056
Rio Arriba.....	9,294
San Miguel.....	16,058

Santa Ana.....	2,599
Santa Fé.....	9,699
Socorro.....	6,603
Taos.....	12,079
Valencia.....	9,093
Total.....	91,874

OREGON.

Baker.....	2,804
Benton.....	4,584
Clackamas.....	5,993
Clarke.....	.....
Clatsop.....	1,255
Columbia.....	863
Coos.....	1,644
Curry.....	504
Douglas.....	6,066
Grant.....	2,251
Jackson.....	4,778
Josephine.....	1,204
Lane.....	6,426
Lewis.....	.....
Linn.....	8,717
Marion.....	9,965
Multnomah.....	11,510
Polk.....	4,701
Tillamook.....	408
Umatilla.....	2,916
Umpqua.....	.....
Union.....	2,552
Wasco.....	2,509
Washington.....	4,261
Yam Hill.....	5,012
Total.....	90,932

TEXAS.

Anderson.....	9,229
Angelina.....	3,985
Atascosa.....	2,915
Austin.....	15,087
Bandera.....	649
Bastrop.....	12,290
Bee.....	1,082
Bell.....	9,771
Bexar.....	16,043
Bexar District.....	1,077
Blanco.....	1,187
Bosque.....	4,981
Bowie.....	4,684
Brazoria.....	7,527
Brazos.....	9,205
Brown.....	544
Buchanan.....	.....
Burleson.....	8,072
Burnet.....	3,688
Caldwell.....	6,572
Calhoun.....	3,443
Cameron.....	10,999
Cass.....	.....
Chambers.....	1,503
Cherokee.....	11,079
Clay.....	.....
Coleman.....	247
Collin.....	14,013
Colorado.....	8,326
Comal.....	5,283
Comanche.....	1,001
Cook.....	5,315
Coryell.....	4,124
Dallas.....	13,314
Davis.....	8,875
Dawson.....	.....
Demmit.....	109
Denton.....	7,251
De Witt.....	6,443
Duval.....	1,083
Eastland.....	88
Ellis.....	7,514
El Paso.....	3,671
Ensinal.....	427
Erath.....	1,801

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Falls.....	9,851
Fannin.....	13,207
Fayette.....	16,863
Fort Bend.....	7,114
Freestone.....	8,139
Frio.....	309
Galveston.....	15,290
Gillespie.....	3,566
Goliad.....	3,628
Gonzales.....	8,951
Grayson.....	14,387
Grimes.....	13,218
Guadalupe.....	7,282
Hamilton.....	733
Hardin.....	1,460
Harris.....	17,375
Harrison.....	13,241
Ilays.....	4,088
Henderson.....	6,786
Hidalgo.....	2,387
Hill.....	7,453
Hood.....	2,585
Hopkins.....	12,651
Houston.....	8,147
Hunt.....	10,291
Jack.....	694
Jackson.....	2,278
Jasper.....	4,218
Jefferson.....	1,906
Johnson.....	4,923
Karnes.....	1,705
Kaufman.....	6,895
Kendall.....	1,576
Kerr.....	1,042
Kimble.....	72
Kinney.....	1,204
Lamar.....	15,790
Lampasas.....	1,344
La Salle.....	69
Lavaca.....	9,168
Leon.....	6,523
Liberty.....	4,414
Limestone.....	8,591
Live Oak.....	852
Llano.....	1,379
Madison.....	4,061
Marion.....	8,562
Mason.....	678
Matagorda.....	3,377
Maverick.....	1,951
McCulloch.....	173
McLennan.....	13,500
McMullen.....	230
Medina.....	2,078
Menard.....	667
Milam.....	8,984
Montague.....	890
Montgomery.....	6,483
Nacogdoches.....	9,614
Navarro.....	8,879
Newton.....	2,187
Nueces.....	3,975
Orange.....	1,255
Palo Pinto.....	.....
Panola.....	10,119
Parker.....	4,186
Polk.....	8,707
Presidio.....	1,636
Red River.....	10,653
Refugio.....	2,324
Robertson.....	9,990
Rusk.....	16,916
Sabine.....	3,256
San Augustine.....	4,196
San Patricio.....	602
San Saba.....	1,425
Shackleford.....	455
Shelby.....	5,732
Smith.....	16,532
Starr.....	4,154
Stephens.....	330
Tarrant.....	5,788
Throckmorton.....	.....
Titus.....	11,339
Travis.....	13,153
Trinity.....	4,141
Tyler.....	5,010

Upshur.....	12,039
Uvalde.....	851
Van Zandt.....	6,494
Victoria.....	4,860
Walker.....	9,776
Washington.....	23,104
Webb.....	2,615
Wharton.....	3,426
Williamson.....	6,368
Wilson.....	2,556
Wise.....	1,450
Wood.....	6,894
Young.....	135
Zapata.....	1,488
Zavala.....	133

Total.....818,579

UTAH.

Beaver.....	2,007
Box Elder.....	4,855
Cache.....	8,229
Cedar.....	.....
Davis.....	4,459
Green River.....	.....
Iron.....	2,277
Juab.....	2,034
Kane.....	1,513
Millard.....	2,753
Morgan.....	1,972
Pi-ute.....	82
Richland.....	1,955
Rio Virgin.....	450
Salt Lake.....	18,337
San Pete.....	6,786
Sevier.....	19
Shambip.....	.....
Summit.....	2,512
Tooele.....	2,177
Utah.....	12,203
Wasatch.....	1,244
Washington.....	3,064
Weber.....	7,858

Total.....86,786

WISCONSIN.

Adams.....	6,601
Ashland.....	221
Bad Ax.....	.....
Barron.....	538
Bayfield.....	344
Brown.....	25,168
Buffalo.....	11,123
Burnett.....	706
Calumet.....	12,335
Chippewa.....	8,311
Clark.....	3,450
Columbia.....	28,802
Crawford.....	13,075
Dane.....	53,096
Dodge.....	47,035
Door.....	4,919
Douglas.....	1,122
Dunn.....	9,488
Eau Claire.....	10,769
Fond du Lac.....	45,273
Grant.....	37,979
Green.....	23,011
Green Lake.....	13,195
Iowa.....	21,544
Jackson.....	7,687
Jefferson.....	34,040
Juneau.....	12,372
Kenosha.....	13,147
Kewaunee.....	10,128
La Crosse.....	20,297
La Fayette.....	22,659
La Pointe.....	.....
Manitowee.....	33,364
Marathon.....	5,885
Marquette.....	8,056
Milwaukee.....	89,930

Monroe.....	16,556
Oconto.....	8,321
Outagamie.....	18,430
Ozaukee.....	15,564
Pepin.....	4,659
Pierce.....	9,958
Polk.....	3,422
Portage.....	10,634
Racine.....	26,740
Richland.....	15,731
Rock.....	39,030
Sauk.....	23,860
Shawanaw.....	3,166
Sheboygan.....	31,749
St. Croix.....	11,035
Trempealeau.....	10,732
Vernon.....	18,645
Walworth.....	25,972
Washington.....	23,919
Waukesha.....	28,274
Waupacca.....	15,539
Wausara.....	11,279
Winnebago.....	37,279
Wood.....	3,912

Total.....1,054,670

COLORADO.

Arapahoe.....	6,829
Bent.....	592
Boulder.....	1,939
Clear Creek.....	1,596
Conejos.....	2,504
Costilla.....	1,779
Douglas.....	1,388
El Paso.....	987
Fremont.....	1,064
Gilpin.....	5,490
Greenwood.....	510
Huerfano.....	2,250
Jefferson.....	2,390
Lake.....	522
Larimer.....	838
Las Animas.....	4,276
Park.....	447
Pueblo.....	2,265
Saguache.....	304
Summit.....	258
Weld.....	1,636

Total.....39,864

DAKOTA.

Bonhomme.....	608
Brookings.....	163
Buffalo.....	246
Charles Mix.....	152
Clay.....	2,621
Deuel.....	37
Hutchinson.....	37
Jayne.....	5
Lincoln.....	712
Minnehaha.....	355
Pembina.....	1,213
Todd.....	337
Union.....	3,507
Yancton.....	2,097
Unorganized.....	2,091

Total.....14,181

IDAHO.

Ada.....	2,675
Alturas.....	689
Boise.....	3,834
Idaho.....	849
Lemhi.....	988
Nez Percé.....	1,607
Oneida.....	1,922
Owyhee.....	1,713

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Shoshone..... 722
Total.....14,999

KANSAS.

Allen..... 7,022
Anderson..... 5,220
Atchison.....15,507
Barton..... 2
Bourbon.....15,076
Breckenridge.....
Brown..... 6,823
Butler..... 3,035
Chase..... 1,975
Cherokee.....11,038
Clay..... 2,942
Cloud..... 2,323
Coffee..... 6,201
Cowley..... 1,175
Crawford..... 8,160
Davis..... 5,526
Dickinson..... 3,043
Doniphan.....13,969
Dorn.....
Douglas.....20,592
Ellis..... 1,336
Ellsworth..... 1,185
Ford..... 427
Franklin.....10,385
Godfrey.....
Greenwood..... 3,484
Howard..... 2,794
Hunter.....
Jackson..... 6,053
Jefferson.....12,526
Jewell..... 207
Johnson.....13,684
Labette..... 9,973
Leavenworth.....32,444
Lincoln..... 516
Linn.....12,174
Lykins.....
Lyon..... 8,014
Madison.....
Marion..... 768
Marshall..... 6,901
McGhee.....
McPherson..... 738
Miami.....11,725
Mitchell..... 485
Montgomery..... 7,564
Morris..... 2,225
Nemaha..... 7,339
Neosho.....10,206
Ness..... 2
Osage..... 7,648
Osborne..... 33
Otoe.....
Ottawa..... 2,127
Pawnee..... 179
Pottawatomie..... 7,843
Republic.....1,281
Rice..... 5
Riley..... 5,105
Russell..... 156
Saline..... 4,246
Sedgwick.....1,095
Shawnee.....13,121
Smith..... 66
Sumner..... 22
Trego..... 166
Wabaunsee..... 3,362
Wallace..... 538
Washington..... 4,081
Wilson..... 6,694
Woodson..... 3,827
Wyandott.....10,015
Total.....364,399

MINNESOTA.

Aitkin..... 178
Anoka..... 3,940

Becker..... 308
Beltrami..... 80
Benton..... 1,558
Big Stone..... 24
Blue Earth.....17,302
Breckenridge.....
Brown..... 6,396
Buchanan.....
Carlton..... 286
Carver.....11,586
Cass..... 380
Chippewa..... 1,467
Chisago..... 4,358
Clay..... 92
Cottonwood..... 534
Crow Wing..... 200
Dakota.....16,312
Dodge..... 8,598
Douglas..... 4,239
Faribault..... 9,940
Fillmore.....24,887
Freeborn.....10,578
Goodhue.....22,618
Grant..... 340
Hennepin.....31,566
Houston.....14,936
Isanti..... 2,035
Itasca..... 96
Jackson..... 1,825
Kanabec..... 93
Kandiyohi.....1,760
Lac qui Parle..... 145
Lake..... 135
Le Sueur.....11,607
Manomin.....
Martin..... 3,867
McLeod..... 5,643
Meeker..... 6,090
Mille Lac.....1,109
Monongalia..... 3,161
Morrison.....1,681
Mower.....10,447
Murray..... 209
Nicollet..... 8,362
Nobles..... 117
Olmsted.....19,793
Otter Tail..... 1,968
Pembina..... 64
Pierce.....
Pine..... 648
Pipestone.....
Polk.....
Pope..... 2,691
Ramsey.....23,085
Redwood.....1,829
Renville..... 3,219
Rice.....16,083
Rock..... 138
Scott.....11,042
Sherburne..... 2,050
Sibley..... 6,725
Stearns.....14,206
Steele..... 8,271
Stevens..... 174
St. Louis..... 4,561
Todd..... 2,036
Traverse..... 13
Wabashaw.....15,859
Wadena..... 6
Waseca..... 7,854
Washington.....11,809
Watsonwan..... 2,426
Wilkin..... 295
Winona.....22,319
Wright..... 9,457
Total.....439,706

MONTANA.

Beaver Head..... 722
Big Horn..... 38
Chouteau..... 517
Dawson..... 177
Deer Lodge..... 4,367
Gallatin.....1,578

Jefferson..... 1,531
Lewis and Clarke..... 5,040
Madison..... 2,684
Meagher..... 1,387
Missoula..... 2,554
Total.....20,595

NEBRASKA.

Adams..... 19
Blackbird..... 31
Buffalo..... 193
Burt..... 2,847
Butler.....1,290
Calhoun.....
Cass..... 8,151
Cedar.....1,032
Cheyenne..... 190
Clay..... 54
Colfax.....1,424
Cuming..... 2,964
Dakota..... 2,040
Dawson..... 103
Dixon.....1,345
Dodge..... 4,212
Douglas.....19,982
Fillmore..... 238
Fort Randall.....
Franklin..... 26
Gage..... 3,359
Grant..... 484
Green.....
Hall.....1,057
Hamilton..... 130
Harrison..... 631
Jackson..... 9
Jefferson..... 2,440
Johnson..... 3,429
Jones.....
Kearney..... 58
Lancaster..... 7,074
L'Eau qui Court..... 261
Lincoln..... 17
Lyon..... 78
Madison.....1,133
Merrick..... 557
Monroe..... 235
Nemaha..... 7,593
Nuckolls..... 8
Otoe.....12,345
Pawnee..... 4,171
Pierce..... 152
Platte.....1,899
Polk..... 136
Richardson..... 9,780
Saline..... 3,106
Sarpy..... 2,913
Saunders..... 4,547
Seward..... 2,953
Shorter.....
Stanton..... 636
Taylor..... 97
Washington..... 4,452
Wayne..... 182
Webster..... 16
York..... 604
Unorganized..... 310
Total.....122,993

NEVADA.

Carson.....
Churchill..... 196
Douglas.....1,215
Elko..... 3,447
Esmeralda.....1,553
Humboldt.....1,916
Lander..... 2,815
Lincoln..... 2,985
Lyon..... 1,837
Nye.....1,087
Ormsby..... 3,668
Roop..... 133

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

St. Mary's	1,268
Storey.....	2,120
Washoe.....	866
White Pine.....	329
Total.....	888
	289
	738
	1,409

WASHINGTON.

Chehalis	401
Clallam.....	408
Clark.....	3,081
Cowlitz.....	730
Island.	626

Jefferson.....	1,268
King.....	2,120
Kitsap.....	866
Klikitat.....	329
Lewis.....	888
Mason.....	289
Pacific.....	738
Pierce.....	1,409
Sawamish.....	.....
Skamania.....	133
Snohomish.....	599
Spokane.....	.....
Stevens.....	734
Thurston.....	2,246
Wahkiakum.....	270
Walla Walla.....	5,300

Whatecom.....	534
Yakima.....	432
Disputed Islands.....	554
Total.....	23,955

WYOMING.

Albany.....	2,021
Carbon.....	1,368
Laramie.....	2,957
Sweetwater.....	1,916
Uintah.....	856
Total.....	9,118

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Adrian, Mich.....	8,438	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	16,507	Oshkosh, Wis.....	12,643
Akron, Ohio.....	10,006	Hamilton, Ohio.....	11,081	Oswego, N. Y.....	20,910
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422	Hannibal, Mo.....	10,125	Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Alexandria, Va.....	13,570	Harrisburg, Pa.....	23,104	Peoria, Ill.....	22,849
Alleghany, Pa.....	53,180	Hartford, Ct.....	37,180	Petersburg, Va.....	18,950
Allentown, Pa.....	13,884	Haverhill, Mass.....	13,092	Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Alton, Ill.....	8,665	Hoboken, N. J.....	20,297	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	86,076
Altoona, Pa.....	10,610	Houston, Texas.....	9,382	Portland, Me.....	31,413
Atlanta, Ga.....	21,789	Hudson, N. Y.....	8,615	Portland, Oregon.....	8,293
Auburn, N. Y.....	17,225	Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244	Portsmouth, N. H.....	9,211
Augusta, Ga.....	15,389	Jackson, Mich.....	11,447	Portsmouth, Ohio.....	10,592
Aurora, Ill.....	11,162	Jacksonville, Ill.....	9,203	Portsmouth, Va.....	10,492
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354	Janesville, Wis.....	8,789	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	20,080
Bangor, Me.....	18,289	Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546	Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Bellville, Ill.....	8,146	Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260	Quincy, Ill.....	24,052
Biddeford, Me.....	10,282	Keokuk.....	12,766	Racine, Wis.....	9,880
Binghamton, N. Y.....	12,692	Knoxville, Tenn.....	8,682	Raleigh, N. C.....	7,790
Bloomington, Ill.....	14,590	Lafayette, Ind.....	13,506	Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Boston, Mass.....	250,526	Lancaster, Pa.....	20,233	Richmond, Ind.....	9,445
Bridgeport, Ct.....	18,969	Lawrence, Kansas.....	8,320	Richmond, Va.....	51,038
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099	Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921	Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Buffalo, ".....	117,714	Leavenworth, Kansas.....	17,873	Rome, ".....	11,000
Burlington, Iowa.....	14,930	Lewiston, Me.....	13,600	Sacramento, Cal.....	16,283
Burlington, Vt.....	14,387	Lexington, Ky.....	14,801	St. Joseph, Mo.....	19,565
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634	Little Rock, Ark.....	12,380	St. Louis.....	310,864
Camden, N. J.....	20,045	Lockport, N. Y.....	12,426	St. Paul, Minn.....	20,030
Canton, Ohio.....	8,660	Logansport, Ind.....	8,950	Salem, Mass.....	24,117
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977	Louisville, Ky.....	100,753	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	12,854
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956	Lowell, Mass.....	40,928	San Antonio, Texas.....	12,256
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323	Lynn, Mass.....	28,233	Sandusky, Ohio.....	13,000
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	8,920	Macon, Ga.....	10,810	San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Chester, Pa.....	9,485	Manchester, N. H.....	23,536	Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239	Madison, Ind.....	10,709	Schenectady, N. Y.....	10,026
Cleveland, ".....	92,829	Madison, Wis.....	9,176	Seranton, Pa.....	35,092
Columbia, S. C.....	9,298	Mansfield, Ohio.....	8,029	Springfield, Ill.....	17,364
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274	Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226	Springfield, Mass.....	26,703
Cohoes, N. Y.....	15,357	Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440	Springfield, Ohio.....	12,652
Concord, N. H.....	12,241	Minneapolis, Minn.....	13,066	Steubenville, Ohio.....	8,107
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	10,020	Mobile, Ala.....	32,034	Stockton, Cal.....	10,966
Covington, Ky.....	24,505	Nashua, N. H.....	10,543	Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Davenport, Iowa.....	20,038	Nashville, Tenn.....	25,865	Tannton, Mass.....	18,629
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473	Natchez, Miss.....	9,057	Terre Haute, Ind.....	16,103
Des Moines, Iowa.....	12,035	New Albany, Ind.....	15,396	Titusville, Pa.....	8,639
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577	Newark, N. J.....	105,059	Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Dover, N. H.....	9,294	New Bedford, Mass.....	21,320	Trenton, N. J.....	22,874
Dubuque, Iowa.....	18,434	Newburgh, N. Y.....	17,014	Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
East Saginaw, Mich.....	11,350	Newburyport, Mass.....	21,595	Utica.....	28,804
Elizabeth, N. J.....	20,832	New Brunswick, N. J.....	15,058	Vicksburg, Miss.....	12,443
Elmira, N. Y.....	15,863	New Haven, Ct.....	50,840	Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Erie, Pa.....	19,646	New Orleans, La.....	191,418	Waterbury, Ct.....	10,826
Evansville, Ind.....	21,830	Newport, Ky.....	15,087	Watertown, N. Y.....	9,336
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766	Newport, R. I.....	12,521	Wheeling, W. V.....	19,280
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	12,764	New York, N. Y.....	942,292	Williamsport, Pa.....	16,030
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	17,718	Norfolk, Va.....	19,229	Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Frederick, Md.....	8,526	Norwich, Ct.....	16,653	Wilmington, N. C.....	13,446
Galesburg, Ill.....	10,158	Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	10,076	Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Galveston, Texas.....	13,818	Omaha, Neb.....	16,083	York, Pa.....	11,003
Georgetown, D. C.....	11,384	Orange, N. J.....	9,348	Zanesville, Ohio.....	10,011

HAND BOOK

CONTAINING THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND AMENDMENTS,

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ORIGINAL ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS,

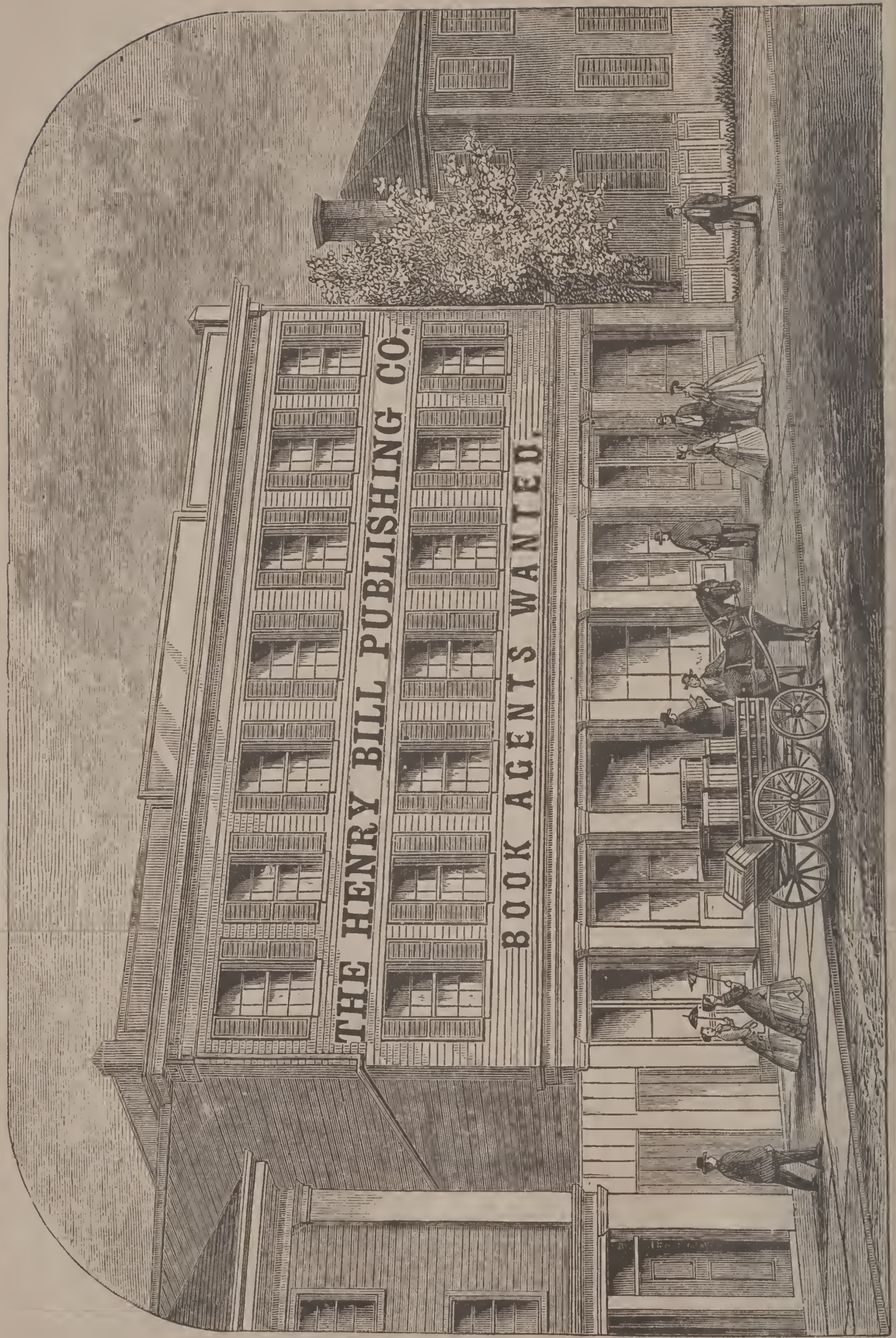
THE

POPULATION OF ALL COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1870,

AND THE

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

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